years than I expected to find him, and with his almost invenile freshness of expression, I cannot but anticiapate the promise of a long term of intellectual efficiency. Mr. Spencer is a bachelor, living in pleasant rooms in one of those rural quarters of London which afford such a grateful relief to the monotonous bustle of a large city. Like most Enlish literary men, he is an habitual frequenter of his Club, and at certain hours of the day, may be usually seen in the halls of the Athenæum, which is honored by his membership. He expressed a deep interest in American affairs, and a warm attachment to the cause of the Union, although his sympathies have been somewhat chilled by the persuasion which he entertains that the Americans failed to recognize the good will that was freely expressed in the English journals at the commencement of our sanguinary the side of popular freedom, as well as of intellectual advancement.

TEN DAYS IN LONDON.-No. V. THOMAS CARLYLE-HIS DWELLING-PERSONAL APPEARANCE—CONVERSATION WITH HIM— HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH R. W. EMERSON AND HENRY JAMES-HIS MORAL INPLUENCE-HIS RELATIONS WITH M. D. CONWAY.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. BADEN BADEN, Aug. 3 .- The current report at home that Mr. Carlyle had spoken of America as a nation of bores did not deter me from seeking an interview with the venerable sage. I had been one of the sincerest admirers of his early writings, and in spite of the crotchets of his latter days, had never ceased to regard him with the grateful reverence which we feel towards the benefactors of our minds The exchange of letters on several different occasions since the issue of "Sartor Resartus," in Boston, and his friendship for many of my own most intimate friends in America, served to soften the intrusiveness of my visit, and to pave the way for a gracious reception. I was aware of his aversion to the presence of strangers, and of the penurious economy with which he hoards every moment of his time, and was prepared for disappointment in case I should find him difficult of access. My call was in the busiest portion of the day, when I knew that he was engaged in the absorbing task of revising his works for the new edition now passing through the press, and I did not expect to accomplish anything more than to appoint a time for a future interview. With a little difficulty, I found his modest dwelling in a rural suburb of London on the left bank of the Thames, almost concealed from view by a high brick wall on the opposite side of the street. The ancient dame who opened the door meekly informed me that Mr. Cariyle was at home, but would probably not be able to see any visitors at that hour. Fortifying my card with a brief note, explaining the purpose of my visit, and proposing to wait upon him at some more opportune moment, I was at once invited to his study up one flight of stairs. It was a room of humble pretensions, looking out on the blank wall in front, well lined with books that had evidently seen service in other days, adorned with a few portraits and busts, and the furniture of the scantiest and simplest description. Mr. Carlyle received me without ceremony, and in the kindest manner. He remembered my name, and expressed pleasure that he had not been forgotten by his American friends. I should have known him anywhere from his resemblance to his common photographs, although I expected to see more decided marks of his weight of years. Of about the middle hight, he stands firm and erect. His head is not of unusual magnitude, his brow broad rather than high, and his dark eye of brilliant vivacity. His hair, to a great degree, retains the color of youth. The expression of his face indicates self-reliance and decision. His voice is clear and animated, rising in conversation to the highest notes, and with a strong Scottish accent. He rarely closes his sentences with an emphatic cadence, the suspension of his tone, leading you to expect a sussion of the sense. His costume was characteristic, betraving no deference to fashion, and adopted for convenience rather than beauty. It was a long gray robe, something like a surtout, reaching from the chin to the feet, closely buttoned, and giving the impression of an inmate of a mediaval religious

The conversation of Mr. Carlyle, like that of Cole ridge, as his visitors have frequently remarked, is principally monologue. This appears to arise not so much from indifference to this guests, as from absorption in his theme. He talks like one of Goethe's demonic men who is taken possession of by some superior force, and speaks only as the Spirit gives Lim atterance. You listen to him as to a weird and mighty power of Nature, and would no more think of interrupting him than of staying the course of the whirlwind, or of arresting the current of Niagara He leaps from point to point, as the lightning on the Alps, not winding at his "own sweet will," but hurled, like lava from a volcano. His discourse presents a strange agglomeration of wisdom, humor, prejudice, kindly sentiments, bitter antipathies, pointed sayings, curious fautasies, prophetic annonneements, indignant protests, oddly mingled in a many-colored sparkling terrent of impetuous words. He seems to take a secret delight in his own thoughts and fancies, as if they had struck him for the first time, and sometimes chuckles over them with a burst of unearthly laughter, as if he had just heard them from some spirit of the air. His fits of glee are almost infantile in their vehemence, though sually sardonic in their character. The fine vein of irony which pervades his writings gives equal quangency to his conversation. It is doubtless the natural expression of his intense earnestness of feeldug, which can only find sufficient vent in persitlage and extravagance. On this account, Mr. Carlyle is often misunderstood. In listening to his talk, you must constantly keep in mind the intention of the speaker, without putting a too literal construction on his words. Nor can you hold him to a rigid account, as you would a man who expresses himself with more deliberate purpose, and whose words are the symbols of his will. Mr. Carlyle gives you little idea of a conscious personality, subject to the control of reason, and acting from choice and volition; he seems rather some grand pantheistic force urged onward by its own laws, with which expression is

Identical with existence. In my interview with him, he spoke with warm affectionate feeling of bis old American friends, especially of R. W. Emerson and Henry James, whom he always remembered with love, though he had sometimes had high words with the latter for his attachment to transcendental speculation. I doubt whether Carlyle's mind is able to comprehend the philosophic depth of Mr. James, and it is no wonder that he would get a little angry at seeing his friend plunge into fields and forests which to him were nothing but thorny and desert wildernesses. Of the personal traits which so strongly attach each of those distinguished men to the circle of their acquaintance, he spoke not only with admiration, but with enthusiasm. The condition of America, I am bound to acknowledge, was descanted on by Mr. Carlyle in terms less remarkable for flattery than force. "As sure as the Lord reigns," said he, "you are rushing down to hell with desperate velocity. The scum of the world has got possession of your country, and nothing can save you from the devil's clutches. Not perhaps," cried he, raising his voice to its shrillest notes, " a hell burning with material fire and brimstone, but the wide weltering fiery chaos of corruption in high places, and the misrule of the people. A fine republic that! England follows in the train, and is even now on the brink of the infernal precipice-and hell below." Of course, I could make no reply to these "prophetic sounds so full of woe," but waited in screne silence for the tempest to pass over. He soon subsided into a more genial humor, discoursed blandly and wisely on many topics of common interest, was in no baste to break off the conwersation, and it was not until after several attempts on my part to take leave that he followed me into his little flower-garden at the rear of the house. where he told me he was wont to smoke his evening pipe, and I succeeded in bidding him farewell.

Mr. Carlyle's life for the most part is one of retirement and quiet. He rarely, if ever, mingles in general society. His circle of friends is small, though of the best. Those who know him the most inti-

derful. Though past the term of three-score years and ten, he still labors with the assiduity of an ambitious college student. The evangel of work, of which he has always been the fiery-tongued apostle, has a living illustration in his example, With all the energy with which he has waged the perennial battle with illusion and "sham," the lesson he has so wisely taught and bravely exemplified, to perform the duty which lies nearest at hand, will perhaps be remembered as his chief service to the

Among the few friends, with whom Mr. Carlyle is on terms of familiar intimacy, is our countryman, the Rev. M. D. Conway, who holds a distinguished place is the literary society of London, and in which he is a general favorite. Mr. Conway, I am glad to know, has made ample records of his intercourse with struggle. Still his high carnest nature is wholly on | Carlyle. His journals, devoted to this subject, fill several manuscript volumes, which in the natural course of events, though it is to be hoped at a distant day, will be given to the world. No man is better qualified than Mr. Conway to furnish a graphic account of the daily life of his illustrious friend. His eminent literary ability is fully recognized by the highest London authorities, and has received the stamp of brilliant success, while his fondness for personal details and sketches of character gives him a peculiar aptitude for biographical composi-

> HOLLAND. THE EXPOSITION AT AMSTERDAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1 .- It has come to be the fashion for all Expositions to house themselves in glass and iron. This is no exception to the rule. As the original plan excluded objects of luxury and art, the Dutch architects were careful that the building itself should not remind us of what was not to be found inside. I hope it is not a specimen of the genius of the country at this day, which in former days produced, if not fine buildings at least fine pictures. There is merit in many Dutch buildings. Their street architecture may not be noble, but is extremely picturesque in the mass. Such big piles as the Royal Palace in Amsterdam and the new Exchange opposite, are Spanish in the worst type of Spanish. Either of them might have been built by Herrera in the gloomy days of Philip II. In the structure run up for the Exposition, the Dutch have devised something intensely ugly, and apparently not very convenient. In the first place, though not very large, it proved too large for the exhibition as first planned. It is cross-shaped, with transepts curiously blunt, and interior galleries so high that the ascent to them is like the ascent of a ladder. Such effect as might have been gained by an unbroken view from end to end of the nave, has been sacrificed to a clumsy, steeple-like affair, raised beneath the dome for no better object than to support some hideous caricatures of royal escutcheons. The situation is so good that it was a pity not to make the most of it. There are ample grounds around the Palace, filled partly with annexes, partly occupied by shrubbery and a pavilion for music. The annexes have been said to be the most interesting part of the exhibition. Some of them are certainly the most attractive to the miscellaneous crowd that gurgles about the inclosure. The first object that strikes one on entering is a wooden temple, with a fountain in the center, the derties of the place presiding over its flow, and some hundreds for worshipers performing their rites with devout attention. The liquid is of the color of brown amber. The nymphs attending wear blouses and trousers, and betray a singular art in causing it to flow with much sparkle and froth into certain tall sacrificial glasses. The rites consist in emptying the glasses down the throats of the devotees, and are repeated by the same person an indefinite number of times. Over the entrance is inscribed in Roman letters a name now familiar in most European capitals, perhaps in some American, that of Dreher. His principal temple is in Vienna. In other cities, accordingly, the fluid is known as Vienna beer. As the Dutch are a beer-loving people, and yet do not brew a very perfect drink, the enterprise of Dreher reaps rich reward, while the indigenous brewer opposite entices few to his shrine.

The idea that produced this Exposition was the idea of collecting such objects as pertain to domestic economy. It was to be an epitome of the art of living cheaply and comfortably. In the former, the Dutch of one class already excel, and the Dutch of a richer class almost as much in the latter. There is, accordingly, a considerable collection of household wares at low prices. If they are not attractive to he eye, they are such as many a workingman would be glad to buy, if he knew where. Whether the Exposition will teach the precise class meant to be benefited may be doubtful, since the half-florin admission must be a prohibitory price to very many. Wages are low. The skilled artisan may earn less than five dollars a week, often not more than three; and yet Holland is a dear country, or seems so to strangers. The unit of trade is the florin, equal to two francs about, and you spend about as many florins in Holland as francs in France. But there are societies in Amsterdam concerning themselves with the improvement of the condition of the poor, and they will profit by the exhibition of cheap articles, beside making their own work more widely known. One of them has put up in the grounds a model-cottage, after the pattern of a number it has built and leased. The same kind of work that Mr. Peabody undertook to do for the London poor, and that Miss Coutts and Mr. Ruskin have done on a less scale, is done here in Amsterdam. This cottage has four rooms and an attic, well arranged and apparently well built. I could not find anybody to explain to me how they managed about "ventilation and drainage, which are weak points even in the better Dutch houses. Mr. Chadwick, who has just completed near London a model house, built of concrete, perfectly drained, ventilated and lighted, for about five hundred dollars, would be likely to criticise this. The rent of the Amsterdam cottage amounts, if I rightly understood,

Exhibitors from the United States are conspicuous only by their absence. I don't know that they have lost much by staying away. It is not merely an exposition of domestic life, but the Dutch have manposition of domestic life, but the Dutch have managed to keep it almost all in the family. There are, I think, more Dutch exhibitors than of all other mations together. The number is given at about 1.000 from Holiand, and her little neighbor Belgium is next on the list with 350. France and England stand modestly in the back-ground with 300 and 200 respectively, while a scrap of German territory called Wurtemberg, with 181, is about 60 ahead of that big ambitions Prussia, which one day is going to swallow her—to be herself absorbed in an all-embracing Germany. Poor little amputated Denmark sends 60, and nobody class so many as 20. Obviously, this is not exabody else so many as 20. Obviously, this is not ex-etly a complete International, not even a European, exposition. Yet nothing is so dear to the heart of a manufacturer in these days as a medal, nor does it seem to matter whether it comes from London, or Paris, or Dublin or even Havre, where, last year, ex-positions were thought to have reached their nadir, positions were thought to have reached their hadir, only to find a lower deep in Amsterdam. A medal is a medal, wherever it comes from. The only possible reason why no more exhibitors came to Amsterdam is that there are no more left who had not already received medals. And if there are no American exhibitors, there are American inventions filling their usual place, preciminent among them the sewing-machine. ond thought, I am not sure but one or two On second thought, I am not sure but one or two American companies are represented here by their foreign agents. Do not suppose I am going to say any thing about sewing-machines and the merits of the thousand rival inventions. My advice to the jurors would be to give them a medal apiece and send them all home, and if there were a sewing-machine hich had not received a medal, I think I should buy

The exhibition had been open some ten days when I first saw it, but was only half ont of its shell. There was din of hammers and plenty of dust, and stout fellows in blue blouses chattering French at lightning speed, opening big boxes, and building bigger show-cases, which, two days later, looked like any one of twenty windows on the Boulevards in Paris—windows, which all the world knows, surpass all others in the world for splendor and taste. The French will be last ready, as always. They were last in their own Exposition of 1867, which was itself more dilatory in opening than all the others. The Dutch opened their doors on the day fixed, though it is said the doors were almost the only thing that was opened. There seems no effort at arrangement. The catalogue analyzes the show for you into four classes: but the catalogue, alas, is in Dutch, and no version in French or English, or other known language was to be heard of. Try to comprehend the arrangement without a catalogue, and you will readily believe that soap and checolate bon-bons suggest no distinction to the Dutch mind; that plateglass and rubber fabrics come from the same factory; that German clocks are made in Paris, and that The exhibition had been open some ten days when of the best. Those who know him the most inti-mately speak with arder of his high and noble traits of character. His grim exterior conceals a sound and kindly heart. His intellectual activity is won-

supply much food to those who hunger and thirst amply much food to those who hunger and thirst for useful information.

On the whole, the managers would have done better to stick to their first plan. In deviating from it, they have sacrificed unity and originality, without securing variety enough to be attractive. Nor does one see why fancy articles, passementerie and mercerie, should be admitted while pictures are shut out. Holland is rich in treasures of art. People who care for paintings would have been glad to come it they could have found under one roof the masterpieces, now scattered throughfubblic galleries and private collections, not all of which are accessible. The workmen for whom this exhibition seems specially meant would have been none the worse for seeing coarse household wares overhung by the delicate and subtle art of the great Dutchmen whose mames all the world knows. And pictures always attract. The Dutch seem to be at this day the most practical, thrifty, hopelessly utilitarian people on the face of the earth. Their study is to keep out of politics, to ignore their own heroic days, even to renounce their long rivalry in hierature and art. They keep up their endless daily warfare against the ocean, and ney keep their old windmills in repair—I don't remember to have seen one that looked new. They practice homely and honest virtues, everywhere except on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. They know how to work hard and bear poverty. You may see on all sides all you care to see of Wordsworth's plain living, but for the high thinking which ennobled the plain living, you must go back many generations. The last thing they need in these days is separation of mechanic and economic crafts. They want inspiration. I do not see that socially there is anything of the dull heaviness so often ascribed to the Dutch. The two things that most interested me about the Exposition were the two crowds of people outside and inside. Those who were too poor to pay their half-florin througed the entrances by hundreds, and sometimes by thousands. The open railing about the for useful information.

On the whole, the managers would have done betand pure living, and is such as comes from realth and pure living, and superb specimens of t are always to be found in Hyde Park. Here it is less highbred and dainty, but it exists, and pleases you all the more because you scarcely expected to ind it at all. There was a fate one day all the more because you scarcely expected to ind it at all. There was a fate one day, and a regata on the Amstel, which all the city came to see. There was a real princess in blue silk, and a prince, but he had no feather, both on board a royal yacht, which was curiously like a canal-boat. Now Amsterdam and Venice both rejoice in canals, and Amsterdam has at least one advantage over its more famous rival, that the houses do not overhang the canals, but that hat the houses do not overhang the canals, but that that the houses do not overnage the constant of the line of those great basins of dark greenwater. The water, the moving crowds, the boats, the flags, the quain reddish-brown and sometimes purple gable-ends against the brilliant sky, dended Almost gable-ends against the brilliant sky, mended into a panorama of matchiess effect. Almost equally gay is the promenade which you may see every evening on the quay that fronts the harbor. Nothing shows the maritime habits of the Dutch more clearly than the fact that they built and still preserve a noble street on the edge of the water, where the ships actually lie, reedge of the whier, where the ships actually he, re-ceiving and discharging their costly freights from the East. Here are many of the handsomest houses of the town, and this street seems to be the invorite evening drive. Something like it, but with the pieelement sadly wanting, may perlaps London when the Thames embankment is seen in London when the Thames enchanged in completed. You might have such a prominade in New-York along the Hudson from the Battery to the Central Park, if you would, and it would be incom-parable. And as there would be a good deal of money in it, perhaps the Mayor and his worthy Conneciorthy of him, I mean-may some day interest them-

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

selves in such a scheme.

TRIAL OF A PRIEST IN FRANCE FOR MURDER. The Paris correspondent of The Daily News (London), writing on the 12th, gives the following ne-

(London), writing on the 12th, gives the following account of a remarkable murder trial:

The Assize Court of Aix has been occupied resterday
and to-day with the trial of a woman accused if having
poisened her husband, the sexton and beli-ringer of liaux,
a small parish in the arrondiscement of Arice, between
Avignon and Tarascon, act of the cure of the said parish,
indicted as the accomplice and instigator of the crime.
The affair excites the greatest interest, and the Court is
crowded to suffocation, while numerous groups are outside anxiously awaiting scrape of news from within. But
there being a priest in the case, and some of the evidence should be published in the territe and senterce. The lift determent alleges that on the both of Foltmary last Tongay, a cicekmaker and the behringer of haux, died after a short illness. Strange romors errenated as to the cause of his death, and the neighbors belowed that his wife and the cure had possened him. spelling kindred, the widow of the man whose death is the subject of inquiry, is a woman of notorbously lose conduct Shortly after leaving the Saint Louis Hospices econduct Shortly after leaving the saint lead of the limits of public the saint leaves and the saint leaves he went to service, and ultimately married Tongay. But marriage made small change in her on with an dei man mood Grognard; and her leaves he to ly toleratedlier irregularities but in the common income. In the Spring of argumenting the common income. In the Spring of Grognard, and astonished everybody by regularly going to church. Public astonisament took another direction when it found that she became the housekeeper of Father Dions, the care. The antecedance of the prisoner Dionis are very bad. Ever since he has been in holy orders complaints of coarses and cytical language have been frequent, and his Bishops have marked their sense of his miscondact by penal removals from one parish to another. At Baux he soon mode humself remarked by the impudent heard toxinosa so in his quiversation, and decent families abstained as far as they could from any intercourse with him. Some of His parishioners, however, thought it right to tell him that the woman Tongay passed for his mischness and terminate and proposed the remarked by the model of the relationship of th short illness. Strange rumors circusted as to the remaints of the two sorts of poison were found nees indicated by the prisoner Touray.

a woman Touray appeared at the bar in the picture Arice constume. Sue is about 38 years of age, and gb not pretty is somewhat attractive. Dionis is 51

The woman Tougay appeared at the bar in the pictures of the woman Tougay appeared at the bar in the pictures of the comment of

The venerable city was filled with the signs and sounds of joy. From an early hour in the morning crimson flags floated from the spire of the Cathedral, from the top of Walker's monument, from Corporation Hall, and other public buildings, and the Joy bells sent forth a merry peal. The cannon, relies of the siege, which the Apprentice Boys are accustomed on such occasions to fire from the ramparts, were removed to Newtownstewart for safe keeping immediately after the city was proclaimed, lest they should fall into the hands sithe authorities. How was the sainte to be given! "Roaring Meg." was inless away, with her companions, and without the voice of artillery to wake the echoes along the valley of the Foyle the celebration could not be complete. The "boys" were not doomed to unter disappointment. They found a most efficient substitute. Marching to a spot where a Russian trophy was mounted, the gunnera charged the gun and fired several shots before the police cond make any attempt to prevent them. Even after a number of constables came up they fired a parting shot, and, overed by their friends, effected a safe retreat. And the substitution of the stop of their own artillery, and afforded the sweet enjoyment of a stolen pleasure. It was not the only one in which they indulged. Some small firearms were discharged occasionally during the day to show that the proclamation was not so terrible as it was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to be. No party tunes or Orange banasit was intended to the was displayed. It was remarked, however, that the Union Jack, which hitherto had formed a conspicuous feature in the celebration, was nowhere to be seen. The venerable city was filled with the signs and sounds of appeared and made return that Robert H. Pruyn, one of

THE COTTON TRADE. NEGOTIATIONS TO TRANSFER THE LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE FROM NEW-YORK TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS TO TRANSFER THE LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE FROM NEW-YORK TO THE SOUTH DIRECT.

At a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 9, Mr. Moorhead of Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 9, Mr. Moorhead of Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 9, Mr. Moorhead of Chamber of Commercial Relations. Mr. Momphis, United States, to discuss projects for the Internal in provement of the Southern States, the Chamber. He attend that the Commercial Relations. Mr. Moorhead was antious to make introduced to the Chamber. He attend that had been delegated by the Chairman of the Chamber. He attend that had been delegated by the Chairman of the Chamber. He attend that had been delegated by the Chairman of the Chamber of the Commercial bodies in England, and to lay before them some of the results of that Convention. The object of the Convention, which was attended by delegates from all the Southern States, and the extension of their commercial bodies in England, and to lay before them some of the Populo of those States. States, was to discuss projects are not the extension of their commercial bodies in England, and to lay be and other commercial bodies in England, and to lay be fore them some of the Populo of those States. The products of the South were mainly shipped direct to Europe, but its imports came by way of New-York, which, purely as a matter of business, was clearly a great exposite and the Chamber of the Commercial SOUTH DIRECT. At a meeting of the Council of the Liverpool

ring the laborer \$200 gross, or \$160 net. Smart men could, of course, make much more.

The Chairman then assured Mr. Moorhead that the hamber would assist his project in every way in their

Mr. Moorhead thanked the Chamber for the promise,

and mentioned that the Convention would reasemble Louisville, in Tennessee, on the 13th of October next.

AN ASSASSIN IN A CHURCH.

Writing on August 11, the Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: "I believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost." You he!" A shot, a cry, general commotion. On Sumlay, Ang. 8, in the presence of a numerous congregation, this sacrifigious scene was enacted in the Catheral Church of Berlin. The Rev. H. Heisriei was standing before the altar, recriting the Belief, when a young man, rising from a front seat and interrapting the clergyman, gave him the lie, and at once ducharged a pistol at his breast. The next moment he was in the hands of the sexton, and questly suffered himself to be led away to the vestry. The criminal was conducted by a policeman to the nearest station, and examined by a superier officer. To all the questions put to him he replied with the utmost frank mass and composure. He said:

"My name is Biland. I am 19 years of age, a Prostest ant, and the son of a blacksmith, in the village of Lank, County of Lower Barnim, a few miles from Berlin. My parents sent me to a grammar school, wishing me to become a candidate for the ministry in the Established Church. But my eyes were soon opened to the falschood of the creed I was expected some day to teach, and my dislike was increased to disgust when I perceived that many of those professing to believe it were liurs at heart. I refused to pursue a career which had became so hateful to me, and resisted all attempts of my parents to force me to persevere. Eventually I saw myself left by them Writing on August 11, the Berlin correspond-

I refused to pursue a career which had became so intentiate to me, and resisted all attempts of my parents to force me to persevere. Eventually I saw myself left by them to my own devices, and began to study art—the dramatic art, I mean. I wished to become an actor and to preach to the public in my own way; but the religious mendacity rampant around me gave me no rest. Some I saw uttering deliberate untruths, while others, knowing them to be such, listened with contemptions indifference. Gradually I taught myself that some striking deed was indispensable to rouse the public mind from its apathy and chase away the mists of superstition. I, therefore, determined to seize the first favorable opportunity that offered for shooting a clerzyman while in the act of uttering his accursed perjuries. I have done it, I have myself cast the ball and done my best to render the shot fatal. I am sound in body and mind and scorn the suggestion that I have acted under the disturbing influence of temporary insamity. I perfectly knew what I was about, and am convinced that there are many able to company perhaps, not approve the method chosen to company it. My design was to shoot Mr. Heimriot, and I was prepared to pay the penalty of the deed." o me, and resisted all attempts of my parents ally of the deed.'

GERMANY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA IN 1866.

The Leipsig Saxon Gazette publishes the following letters, which, it says, passed between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria previous to the outbreak of the war of 1865.

"We are at this moment both armed and ready to enter the field. The world believes that we mean to fight. Let us show that German Sovereigns entertain no hatred toward each other, and that they desire only the welfare of the country. Let us unite our forces and march together across the Rhine against the hereditary enemy of Germany." By that means we shall arrive at such a reorganization of the nation as shall satisfy the universal desires of the people! Your Majesty will then unite under your scepter the States of the South, while I shall become the Master of Northern Germany and of the French Rhenish provinces of German origin, situated on French Rhenish provinces of German origin, situated on the other side of the Khine (Alsace and Lorraine). If we attain that object, the future of Europe will be in our hands."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR. RAMSEY VERSUS FISK-A GAME OF "SEVEN-UP" PROPOSED FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE ROAD-THE OUTS AND INS OF THE STRUG-

before the court, could not be found. Joseph H. Ramsey and John W. Van Valkenburg, the other defendants, appeared, voluntarily, ready to purge themselves from the contempt charged against them. John W. Van Valkenburg, the Saperintendent of the Albany and Susqueburg, the Snperintendent of the Albany and Susque-hama Railroad, was placed on the stand and was examined by David Dudley Field, on behalf of the Fisk interest. He testified: I did send men down on the road from Albany; they were not desperadoes nor roughs; don't have any such men in Albany; they were sent down to protect the property of the road in general, and to stop the Fisk party from making a raid on our road; this was after I turned Fisk out of our office in Albany, about Monday or Tnesday; did not know of the men bargained; gave no directions to arm them; was not with them my-self, did not leave Albany with them; I did not know where the books of the office were when Fisk wane there on Saturday morning, nor do I tknow where they have been since; have not seen any of them since; I left Albany shortly sterward, and went to Chatham Four Corners; finally went to another State; Pruyn told me, on the night of the 6th of August, that he had been self, did not leave Albany with them; I don't Piak where the books of the office were when where came there on Saturday morning, nor do I timow where they have been since; have not seen any of them since; I left Albany shortly ofterward, and went to Chathan Four Corners; finally went to another State; Pruyn told me, on the night of the 6th of August, that he had been appointed Receiver; fold me this in Henry Smith's office; I was sent for to come there; Pruyn put me in charge of the seneral office of the Company in Albany; saw Pruyn. Smith, Ramaey and young Feckham at Smith's office; I got there about 9 o'clock; when I first got there Pruyn did not inform me that he had been appointed Receiver; Mr. Smith went out, and came back about 9:45 and said Pruyn had been appointed Receiver; and produced the papers; Pruyn then told Receiver; and produced the papers; Pruyn then told Receiver; and produced the papers; Pruyn then told Receiver, and produced the papers; Pruyn then told Receiver; and produced the papers appointing Rim Receiver; Fisk said he was going to take possession; I asked him who he was, and he replied "James Fisk of New York." he said he would take possession of the road if it cost millions of money and took any number of men; I told him I had possession by authority of the Receiver, and would keep possession; I forced Fisk out of a chair he was sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was atting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was atting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the Treasurer's room; I said he was a sting in in the T

slow speed, and no accident could happen by this use of them.

Joseph H. Ramsey, the President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, testified: I am at present, by order of the Court, restrained from exercising my functions as President; I was first served with papers on the 4th or 5th of August; I first knew on Priday night that papers were preparing for the appointment of Pruyn as Receiver; the plaintiff in the case in which the papers were prepared was Mr. Van Valkenburg; Mr. Pruyn, I think, has possession of the stock and transfer books; he is at Watch Hill, Massachusetts; know certificates of stock were received on Saturday; den't know that since that time stock has been issued to Mr. Ashley; Pruyn was appointed on Friday night; can't tell where the books appointed on Friday night; can't tell where the books recollect, but believe it was on Saturday; Mr. Sileve was counsel for Mr. Prnyn; the books wer his office; do not know whether transferring operative one. The employer provided the laborer with home and garden, assigned him a parcel of land, and then gave him half the crop, the laborer paying all expenses af emitivation, or one-third of the crop net, the employer paying all expenses. Before the war one hand could raise 10 to 12 bales of cotton. Since the war four bales was the average, the half of which would bring the laborer \$200 gress, or \$160 net. Smart men Rainsey's testinony was contained, as a fine Bush and had to 10 a.m. to-day. The motions in the Bush and Chase cases in relation to the Receivers have been adjourned to the 15th proximo.

> THE ABINGDON SQUARE RAILROAD ACCIDENT-TWO VERDICTS.

Yesterday, at the coroner's examination-room in the City Hall, Coroner Flynn concluded the inquest over Samuel G. Morrow, age 11 years, late of No. 649 Hud son-st., who was fatally injured on the 1sth inst., in Aliingdon-sq., by ear No. 1 of the Bleecker-st. line. From the evidence, it would appear that the deceased had been sent on an errand by his parents. Peter A. Norris, the driver of the ear, testified that the deceased jumped on sent on an errand by his parents. Peter A. Norris, the driver of the ear, testified that the deceased jumped on the front step of the car on the right side, and on being tool to leave jumped off, and, raising his fingers to his nose, laughed at the witness. He then started to run, and in doing so crossed in front of the horses. Witness shouted to him, and at once applied the brakes and quickly stopped the car, but not so soon but that the boy was knocked down and the car partially passed over him. He was taken from under the car very badly injured. Drivers on that line are sllowed 42 minutes in which to make half a trip from Fulton Ferry to Tenth-ave, and Fourteenth-st.), the distance being about three miles. If the brakes are in good order the car can be stopped in a distance of ten or twelve feet on a down grade. Win Angel, conductor of the car, testified that he heard the driver shout to some one, and at the same moment, he being on the Fear platform, was thrown suddenty forward by the application of the forward brake; he ran forward and saw the deceased bying between the morses on the track; the car had then stopped. Witness was of the opinion that the whiel of the car did not pass over the boy. Several other witnesses were examined. It was endeavored to be shown that the drivers of the was of the opinion that the whicel of the car did not pass over the boy. Several other witnesses were examined. It was endeavered to be shown that the drivers of the Eighth-ave, and Bleecker st. lines, whose tracks intercept at this point, were in the habit of racing for precedence, and that it was this undue rate of speed that let to the accident, but no testimony was chiefled to show that such was the case. The case was then submitted to the jury, who, however, failed to agree, and after a lengthy deliberation and no chance of agreeing, they rendered two very diverse verdicts. Four of the jurys found that "the deceased came to his death from injuries accidentally received by being injured by car No. I of the Bleecker-st. line, and we exculpate the driver from all blame in the matter; and we consider that he endeavered, to his utmost exertion, to prevent the occurrence." The other two jurors found that "the deceased came to his death from injuries received Aug. 18, and we consider said Company deserving of censure for hot having some means on the front platforms to prevent persons getting on the ear, and we incovise constitute the driver for not stopping the car sooner." The driver was held in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A NEW PIRE EXTINGUISHER.

A large number of gentlemen, including Chief-Engineer Kingsland, the Board of Underwriters, and the Presidents of several of the principal Insurance Com-panies of this city, assembled yesterday at the Battery to witness a trial of a new chemical fire engine. About to empty barrels, thickly saturated with tar and filled with shavings, were piled up in a promisenous heap and set on fire. A stream of water impregnated with chemicals, and not more than an eighth of an inch in diameter, was then turned on the burning mass. The person who first handled the hose was evidently an inexperienced fireman, and appeared to be somewhat alraid of the warring flames, After looking on impatiently for a couple of minutes, Mr. Todd, the patentee, seized the pipe, and succeeded in a few seconds in bringing the fire under, after which he extinguished it at his lessure. The flames seemed to disappear entirely from any place that was touched by the stream. The machine consists merely of a 4-inch cylinder and 3-inch single acting stroke pump, with tank attached. The chemicals are placed in the cylinder and disable with a stream of the water as it passes through the hose. The machine used yesterday was 4 feet long by 23 wide, and of two barrels' capacity. At a previous trial a burning barrel of petroleum was calver guished in less than a minute. to witness a trial of a new chemical fire engine. About guished in less than a minute.

CASTLE GARDEN INVESTIGATION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Committee for investigating the charges preferred against two of the employés at Castle Garden-W. C. Albertson, baggage carrier, and Wm. H. Smith, Assistant General Agentmet yesterday at the office of the Corporation Counsel in Nassau-st., the members present being the Hon. Richard Gorman, Chairman, and Messrs. Loutrel, Kapp. and O'Gorman, Chairman, and Messrs Loutrel. Kapp, and Hissinger. This meeting was held in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Committee on the 10th installowing the accused parties an extension of time to answer the charges. Albertson, it will be remembered, was charged with imposing upon emigrants by demanding of them ten cents for each piece of baggage left at castle Garden for every 24 hours, and 40 cents for carrying each piece to any part of the city, no matter how near the landing. Sunth was charged with collecting \$500 from emigrant boarding house keepers nuder the guise of presents, but which contributions were in reality ra-

ceived by him as a consideration for privileges and favors improperly granted to the donors; also, with receiving \$700 from Mr. Waidrof for continuing him in his position at Castle Garden; and with getting up a raffle for a watch at the Garden, and urging the boarding-house keepers to take chances in it. The Chairman stated that since the last meeting of the Committee Mr. Albertson had expressed his wish to be permitted to confer with the Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee before final action in his case, as he believed that the irregularities charged against him had arisen from misapprenension. At the same time, pending such conference, he had discontinued what was considered objectionable in his arrangements. The Chairman added that he did not consider Mr. Albertson's request an unreasonable one; and the other members of the Committee concurring in this view, it was resolved that the conference asked for by Mr. Albertson should be granted. A letter from Mr. Smith, tendering his resignation as Assistant General Agent at Castle Garden, was then presented by the Chairman, and, on motion, the resignation was accepted. Mr. Loutrel suggested the appointment of a sub-Committee for inquiring into alleged abuses at Castle Garden, and initiating general "prevenents in that institution." The Chairman thought ac present Committee inight perform that duty in addition to the livestigations in which they were engaged, and it was accordingly resolved that the said Committee should undertake the duty of examining into abuses of Castle Garden, and of reporting thereon to the Emigration Board with all convenient dispatch, a The Committee then adjourned. In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Mr. Justice Barnard, the Sheriff of Albany County the three defendants he had been required to produce dispatch. a The Committee then adjourned.

OPERATIONS AT HELL GATE.

The work at Hell Gate is now under full headway. At Hallet's Point, Gen. Newton has a large number of men employed building the coffer dam. When completed, it will be about 200 feet in length, 50 feet wide at the north end, and 20 feet at the south end. The shaft will be sunk within this inclosure to the depth of 50 feet or more for the purpose of tunneling under the rock, or more for the purpose of tunneling under the 1992, when powder or nitro-glycerine will be used to remove the rock at one blast. When this will be accomplished it is a hard matter to say. Work on the Frying Pan rock has for the present been suspended, Mr. Shelburne's contract having expired. Mr. S. appears to have been particularly unfortunate with his drilling process, having had several inchaps with his drilling process. having had several inchaps with his drilling one of which new the river. This drill cost over \$50.00. lies at the bottom of the river. This drill cost over \$8,000 and is now considered worthless. Prof. Maillefert, wh has the contract for removing Pot Rock, Shelldrake, and and is now considered worthless. Prof. Maillefert, who has the contract for removing Pot Rock, Sheldrake, and Way's Reefs, is at present working on the latter reef with his surface blasting, and has succeeded so far in reducing it about one-quarter, with a depth of 21½ feet at low water, over Pot Rock. On Monday, the Professor made a trial with a patent compound manufactured by the Oriental Powder Company. This powder is claimed to contain ten times more power than guipowder, and the trial proved all that is claimed for it. An experiment was also made with the Giant powder, two cans of which were let down at each end of the reef and exploded by concussion—a can of powder being placed on the rock between them, which was fired by a battery, the three exploding almost simultaneously with a terrible report. Yesterday, the floating derrick owned by Messrs, Morris & Cummings, formerly used by Shelburge in his drilling process, was moored over the reef for the purpose of removing the fragments of rock that have been broken by the blasting. This floating scow has been fitted up with a powerful crans and grapnel capable of hifting from 27 to 30 tuns, and is calculated to remove all the broken particles of rock from Way's Reef in the course of two days, when the Professor will again resume operations, as he is under contract to have this reef removed by December, and he feels confident that it will be done.

QUEENS COUNTY POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments of Postmasters have been made recently in Queens County: Newtown -Cornelius L. Moore; Mineola-Joseph D. Armstrong, -Cornelius L. Moore; Minola-Joseph D. Arinstong-vice George Doughterty; Port Washington-Cornelius Velsor, vice Thomas McKee; Springtield-George Suy-dam, vice Lucas Decker; Farmingdale-Treadwell Walters, vice Charles S. Powell; Hicksville-Earnest Lubike, vice E. H. Deaganquilitte; Locust Valley-Sam-uel Thurston, vice E. Wecks; Manhasset-George K. Dodge, vice R. H. Tites; Queens-Henry W. Rowland, vice Hendylesson.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon. By request of Superintendent Kennedy, new sub-precinct was created out of the Forty-third (Brooklyn) Precinct. It is bounded as follows: Rapellyast, Th'rd-place, Fourth-st., and Gowanus Canal. Sergeant Chas. W. Woodward of the Twenty-eighth Precinct was transferred to the Seventh Precinct, and Roundsman Berghold from the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Precinct. Roundsman Doran of the Fourteenth Precinct was reduced to a patrolman.

THE COURTS.

THE "COMMISSION MERCHANT" AGAIN. Yesterday morning Isaac Anderson, the ashier of the Harlem Bank, appeared before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge against Mott Bedell, alias G. M. Lawrence, a charge against about Bouen, and a count of \$1,250 was chronicled in yesterday's Tribune. Ho says that on the 9th inst. Lawrence came to him, at the Bank, with a check payable to bearer on the Eighth National Bank, pretending to be in a great nurry. He told a plausible story of how he needed the money immediately, having an opportunity to purchase some goods on the spot, and saying that he had not time to go down town to get it cashed; but assured the cashier that if he would advance him the money he would be immensely obliged to him. The cashier cashed the check, nothing doubting but that it was genuine; but, on presentation at the bank, payment was refused. An examination of timesses in the case will be held this morning at 10. This complaint was scarcely recorded, when the examination of winesses in the case of G. b. Lawrence, alias Mott Bedell, on the charge of obtaining \$1,214 55 worth of whisky from Berthold & Thompson, of St. Louis, upon false representations, was commenced, but on account of the lateness of the lour only one witness was examined for the plainwhose arrest for so ingeniously swindling a St. Louis firm air only one witness was examined to notes as be-ho identified the forged draft and the notes as be-the handwriting of the prisoner, to the best of his ing in the handwriting of the prisoner, to the best of his knowledge. By a curious coincidence, this witness Charles F. Doane, is the same man who, a week or two ago, was arrested for a crime committed by another man who bore a striking resemblance to him, the circumstances of which cand his subsequent acquittal) were published in The Tribune at the time. This witness will be cross-examined to-morrow morning, at 10, when the testimony of several others will also be taken.

THE EGAN WEIGHER FRAUD CASE.

The case of Gen. Thomas W. Egan, who is charged before Commissioner Osborn with presenting fraudulent pay-rolls while holding the position of a fraudulent pay-rolls while holding the position of a weigher in the Custom-House, was resumed yesterday, and the defense continued their testimony. James Hogan and Timothy J. Burk testified that the work credited to the men on the pay-rolls was performed by them to the best of their knowledge and belief. Hogan testified that one Buell said he had been paid \$70 to go to Jersey City to work up the case against Egan, and that he could bring \$40.000 to back him in putting Egan through. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was then advanced until to-day. Owing to the absence

MORE CIGAR DEALERS IN TROUBLE. In the United States Commissioners' office cesterday, before Commissioner Shields, Strauss Brothers, of No. 74 William-st., were held to await the action of the of No. 4 William-St., were field to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of selling eigars otherwise than out of the original boxes. J. Deutchberger, of No. 40 Avenue C: Julius Goldsmith, of No. 35 Avenue C: M. Meyer, of No. 60 Avenue C: and T. Walkenkanf, of No. 205 Avenue C: chargeds before the same Commissioner with the same offense, were discharged on payment of costs, they having acknowledged their guilt, and it appearing that they were ignorant of the law.

CONDEMNATIONS.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, returns of process having been made. and no claimants appearing for the property, four cases of glass bottles, seized by Collector Crimnell from the steamer Saratoga, were condemned. Large amounts of whisky, tobacto, and cigars were also condemned.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Frank Delmar was charged by Philip Manheim of No. 306 Eighth-ave, with having stolen from a show-case in the complainant's store several watches, amounting in value to \$592. Mrs. Manheim saw the accused enter the store and carry off the property. He was arrested by Officer Butcher of the Six teenth-Precinct with the property in his possession. And was held in default of \$1,500 bail. John McGuire, a butler, age 16, was committed for the theft of six napkin rings, worth \$40, from Annie Junker of No. 211 East Sixteenth-st. David Jones, a Welshman, for firing a pistol at Michael Conway of Eleventh-ave, and Thirty-sixth-st., on Monday, was held to answer in default of \$2,000 bail. Maximilian Weil, is years of age, a clerk employed by Philip Frank of No. 217 West Thirteenth-st., was charged with having embezzied \$319.12 by fraudulent entries in the books. The thefts were committed between April 1 and July 16. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial.

DECISIONS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS.—By Judge Barnard.—Thomas Brown agt. W. A. Churchiff, &c.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to hear and determine. Breek agt. Smith et al.—Complaint dismissed. Webber agt. Webber —Report of Referee confirmed, and indgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff. Mack agt. Mack.—Report confirmed; judgment of divorce granted. Heckel agt. Heckel.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Scheef agt. Birkle.—Motion granted. Palmour agt. Huebly.—Motion denied. Rosenbaum agt. Kelley et al.—Motion granted. Hubbard, jr., agt. Bradhurst.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Kelley et al.—Motion granted. Hubbard, jr., agt. Bradhurst.—Motion granted, and reference ordered to hear and determine.

SUPERIOR GOURT—SPECIAL TERM—By Judge McCUNN.—Couran agt. Couran.—Motion of Referee granted. Henderson agt. Stone et al.—Attachment te issue; nless defendant pays full amount mentioned with \$10 costs of motion. Auld agt. McGrath. Administrator, &c. Motion to confirm the decree of foreclesure in this case granted. Lambie agt. Buddiennick.—Motion granted and reference appointed. Baich et al. agt. Blane.—Motion denied with \$10 costs. Alburtis agt. &lerton et al.—Motion to examine additional witnesses granted. Hollister agt. Haller.—Motion staying proceedings denied with costs. Bali agt. Goodenough et al.—Motion granted. Schrank granted. Schrank.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Beach agt. Reed et al.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Brown agt. Coding.—Motion to open default denied unless defendant consent to a reference, in that case granted. Leaschner agt. Leaschner.—Motion granted and cause referred. In the matter of the petition of Randall Wardell to be discharged from custody.—Prisoner remonded. Frederick agt. Frederick, Motion dismissed.